THE FIRST OUTSIDE MEETING. In mediately after the organization of the meeting is the Tabernacle, a large number of persons who could not gair admittance having gathered in the broad on

the Tabernacle, a large number of persons who could not gair admittance having gashered in the broad catrained and area in front of the Tabernacle doors, another meeting was organized.

Ex Ald. Jamis Kelly called that assemblage to order; and, upon his nomination, E. Phillits, edg. of the Seventeenth Ward, was appended Pression. He returned thanks in an appropriate manner.

Isaac Darron, edg. of the Saleenth Ward, ore of the Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, was called upon to speak, and made a brief verbal report of the doings of that Convention. He said that the Espablican party had made nominations which they intended to triumph with [Appiance]. They have nominated for President John Charles French and the fitness of the candidates of the went on to speak of the righteonsness of the Republican name and the fitness of the candidates of the party. They were destined, he said, to be duly installed at the head of this Government on the 4th of March next [Cleers].

W. T. B. MILLIEFN of the Fifteenth Ward was next called upon. He spoke of this Republican movement as the epontaneous outburst of the sentiments of the people. It was one of those movements which always accompanies and creates revolutions. [At this point the space occupied by this outside assemblage was so crowded that many were obliged to leave, and they all adjourned to the spackers]. Mr. Millhem resumed. He spoke of John C. Fignory—his conquers as a boy and as a man—as a student, and as an explorer; and in aiding in the acdition to this Republic of a vast, rich, free territory. And now, shall be not conquer James Buchanan, who is but half of a man, supported by but half of the people? Turning from the man of this party to the pricupies, we find much more to admite. We do not decounce any port on of our country. We have a right to say that Slavery shall not go into free territory. This new doctrine that Slavery and be established wherever the American flag goes has been settled by the United States Court against that doctrine. In five years t

got upon the stand and anounced that he was once the sorg bird of the Democracy, but was now the sorg bird of the Republican parry [Three cheers were given for Pete Morris]. He then favored the crowd with a revolutionary historical song with a monera Republican termination to it. It was received with

Republican termination to it. It was received with applause.

Mr. S. H. Mix was the next speaker. Mr. M. was peculiarly happy in his illustration of the position of James Fuchanan, as declared by hinself in his speech to the Philadelphia Committee who visited him at Wheatland, where he said that "Being the representative of the great Democratic party and no longer "James Buchanan, I must square my conduct according to the platform of that party, and insert no new "plank or take one from it." He compared him to the uncle of Lattle Dorrit in Dickers's last new novel, who by profession, was a clarionet player in a theatrical orchestra. The old musician sat in a corner covered over with blue mould, and looked as if the mote gallery windows with their little strips of sky, might have been the point of his better fortunes from which he had descended, until he had gradually suck down below there to the bottom. Some said he was poor, some said he was a wealthy miser; but he said nothing, never lifted up his bowed head from his music book, and never raised his shuffing gait by by getting his springless foot from the ground. There were legends in the house that he did not know the popular actors and actresses by sight, and the carpenters had a jeke that he had been cead for fifteen years without knowing it. The boys in the pit had tried him a few times with pinches of sauff offered over the rais, and he had only responded to this attention with a momentary waking up of manner, that had the pale pinantom of a guilleman in it: beyond this he had never, on any occasion, had any other part in what was going on than the part written out for the clarionet, he had no part at all. There was one point, however, added Mr. M., while instituting the comparison, which certainty bears in favor of the uncle of Dorrit: The musician never failed, even if doing nothing more, to play his full part; while the Democratic canodate for President was content with merely routhing his piece, and having he voice drowned out by the other mens resor

day. His remarks were received with favor.

When he had done the meeting adjourned, for the purpose of uniting with the principal assemblage in a procession to march to the residence of Mr. FREMONT.

Meantime another meeting was organized in the area in frost of the Tabernacle doors The Hos. C. Leton called them to order, and after making a brief and eloquent speech, introduced Mr. L. Sherwood, who speke in behalf of Free Speech, Pres The Procession.

HIS SPEECH

After adjourning, the meeting formed into a procession, under Col. J. C. Piuckney, and headed by the band, marched up Broadway to Ninth street. The procession, eight abreast, was over half a mile is length. On arriving at the residence of Col Fremont, the column helted, the band struck up a lively sir, and the people expressed their feelings by enthusiast cheers and clapping of hands. The officers of the meeting entered the Colone's house, and in a few

morrents he came out upon the balcony

A singular accident occurred at this moment. The balustrade, which is of stone, gave way befure the crowd upon it, and fell into the street below. A cry

of warning and terror escaped from those above, but, a moment after the people below shouted the welcome intelligence that no person was seriously hurt. Then the enthusiastic cheers for Fremont were repeated with tenfoid enthusiasm. As soon as he could make

with tenfoid enthusiasm. As soon as he could make himself heard. Col. Fremout said:

GRATLEMEN: I thank you for this friendly call, and am happy to receive this enthusiastic expression of your develtion to the cause in which we are engaged. The enthusiasm you have manifested, and the seriousness of the cause to which it is directed, give me great confidence in your final and complete success. If I am elected to the high office for which your partiality has noninated me, I will enceaver to acmissister the Government accessing to the true spirit of the Constitution as it was understood by the great mes who framed and adopted it; and in such a way as to preserve both Liberty and the Union [Great oppluing]. In my present relation to you, it is hardly proper that I should say more to hight, especially as you will hereafter expect me to communicate with you more fully; and I then fore centent myself with again thanking you very warmly for your congratulations, and the kineness which you have manifested toward me.

Mr FREMOST then retired amid repeated and en-

thusiastic applause.

Judge EMMETT, in answer to repeated calls, ap

peared upon the baleony, and as ared the people, that with their noble ladies, and the pure principles of their platform, success at the sext election was certain. In he same of Mrs. Fremont he wished to return her sincere therks for the kindly manifestations which they had made on behalf of her heabard [Lond cries "Let us see Jessie, let us see Jessie"]. This demon-stration is an ome: of success. Let their principles be thoroughly andersto d by the American people, and Col. Fremunt would be the next President [Graet cheering | In conclusion he proposed three cheers for Col. Fremest, the People's candidate.

The people responded with a thundering three times The call for Mr. Fremout, and "Our Jesses" certineirg, Cel. Frement and Judge Emmett led ber forward to the balcony. Her appearance was greated with the warmest acclamations. Bowing her acknowledgments, she withdrew, and after several are by the bard sed repewed charring, the procession

fresh in the minds of the delegates that they said, this is the crisis in which such a man as John C. Fremoat is better calculated than any of your old politicians to lead us on to victory. [Great applause.] If any man claiming to have the experience of age, the office of wisdom had attempted to have said one word against the propriety of taking John C. Fremont as the candidate for President by acclammation, he might as well have endeavored to stop the torrent of Niagara with a pitchfork [Applause]. But there was no disposition on the part of anybody to oppose it—it seemed to be by common consent—by a kind of memerism which seemed to pervade the whole assembly. The general feeling seemed to be that John C. Fremont was the man for the hour [Voice, "They were wide awake"]. Since I returned to New-York, a gentleman not without his importance in society, has expressed to me his curiosity to know what John C. Fremont has ever done. I did not undertake to tell him, nor shall I tell you. I will tell you something he has not done [Voice, "Good, good"]. He has had no hand in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise [Applause]. He has had no hand in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill [Applause]. I think that's enough [Voice, "Has he had anything to do with the Ostend Manifesto!"]. No; I thank my friend for the euggestion. I will tell you what he has done. He conquered California with 62 men [Prolonged cheering]. He is the path-finder through the Rocky Mountains [Cheers]. He has starved himself to feed his poor fe lows, not only taking with the party under his command his share of the hardships and privations to which they were exposed, but a double share, for the purpose of saving those who might have been expected to take a larger share than himself. Such is the character of John C. Fremont for the purpose of the travels; an ong us.
"Resolved, That in common with the lovers of Liberty

"Resolved, That in common with the lovers of Liberty throughout the world, we have for years looked forward with anxious hope for the time when the avowal that 'all men are by nature endowed with the inalientable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' should become a living reality to all the people; and supported by this hope—once strong, but only growing weaker—we have submitted, at different periods of our national existence, to various measures which were revolting alike to our love of Freedom and our sense of justice, but which promised a final and a happy end. At length, submission to such measures has censed to be a duty, for that submission has but tended to the spread of Slavery, with all its swelling evils to the white man, and to the creation of a spirit of intolerance which has disturbed the pub-

might have been expected to take a larger share than himself. Such is the character of John C. Fremont (Great applause). Probably a large portion of you have read John C. Fremont's account of his travels; and I would ask if it manifests a deficiency of any of those qualities of head or heart which he should possess to quality him for any office in this country [Cries of "No, no"]. He also won the heart and hand of Phos. H. Benton's daughter [Cheers. Voice—" Three cheers for Jessie, Mrs. Fremont"]. Let me tell you that this is no small feather in his cap; it is by no means a small item in his qualification to be President of the United States [Applause]. I hold that no man who has not had the courage to marry a wife ought ever to be put up for President [Laughter and applause]. Will anybody say that the son-inlaw of Thomas H. Benton is deficient in a knowledge of the political history of this country? [Voice—"No."] I think not, because Fremont has taken his degree already—that is, his marriage. I will venture to say that his family connection and affinity with Mr. Benton has given him the opportunity (which he has improved) to make himself one of the best-imformed politiciats in this country; and he is as fresh as a rose, this moment [Great applause]. He is not one of your old hackneyed men in office. He comes to be put in office, unshackled by any party obligations, un-

nor that they who are thus warring upon us are our brothers sill, heirs of the selt-same beritage of Free-dem with us, and members with us of the same na-tional family. And while we pledge to the cause now first presented in distinct and palpable form before

cheers.
The President then ancounced that a song would

would join. The chorus was joined in by all present with spirit

efforts, they will be in the future. After the difficulties in making the nomination for President were passed we had still greater difficulties to meet with regard to the nomination for the Vice Presidency. There were some men of marked pron inence in the community who were urged as proper persons for candidates for the second office. Among these was Mr. Banks [Cheers]. I confess I was in favor of taking Mr. Banks at first as the most available man, because he it was who led us to the first briumph over our focs [Applause]. But when I heard that he preferred to be where he was—that he thought be could be more useful where he was, and when I thought that he had received the reward of his firmness and his constancy in the struggle, I thought it that he preferred to be where he was—that he though he could be more useful where he was, and when I thought that he had received the reward of his firmness and his constancy in the struggle, I thought it would be as well to turn elsewhere for the candidate for Vice-President, and that was the thought of the Convention. The next man that arose before my mind and before a very large part of the Convention, as you must have seen, was Charles Sumner [Cheers for Charles Sumner, indefinitely prolonged, and immoderately loud]. Pellow citizens, I must be brief. With regard to Charles Sumner, it was thought that, as the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church, every drop of that blood which was brutally shed by Brooks would be the seed of our success [Groans for Brooks]. But, fellow-citizens, Massachusetts would not part with Mr. Sumner. Massachusetts would not part with Mr. Sumner. Massachusetts would "No; we want to send him back to the Senate again" [Cheers]. We said, "We will send him to preside "over the Senate, if you will let us." But they said, "No; he shall go there by our instrumentality alone, "and not in any other way" [Loud cheers]. Fellow-citizens, the Jews once cut the body of one of their maidens who had been maltreated into pieces and sent it through all their tribes to rouse them to revenge. We could have taken the body of Charles Sumner, with the blows inflicted on it, and sent it around to aid us in our struggle; but it is better as it is [Loud cheers]. It has gone broadcast over the laad. Mr. Brooks has received his reward [loud hisses and groans], and Mr. Sumner has received his, not only in the sympathy of all the freemen in the North, but in the guaranty of a career which will not be eclipsed in splendor by that of any other man in this country [Cheers]. One word with regard to Mr. Brook ["Bully Brooks! bally, bally Brooks!"] only one word. I am not in the habit of looking at these things rather dispassionately. I do not blame a man—I did not in the earlier part of my life—when he had go

Judge Edmonds announced that, after adjournment, the meeting would form a pracession and march to

Fellow Citizens: Coming, as I do, from what a few years ago was the far distant West, and where a great portion of my life has been spent, I should feel some hesitation in appearing before an audience in this commercial metropols of the Union and Western Continent, did I not know you were all lovers of the same Constitution and frierds of the same Union that we love and cherish in the distant portion of Itinois [Cheers]. It does my heart good to look around over this vast assembly. I think I feel not unlike the inhabitants of Judea when the shepheriss of old went forth proclaiming glad tidings of great joy as they saw the star in the East [applause]—a fair token to them of liberty, eternal liberty beyond the grave. This meeting is a token, a harbinger of the liberty which I trust will be perpetual in America [Great applause]. The questions at this time before the people of the United States are questions which involve your liberty and mine. It is no use to disguise the real question at issue in this country. Annd it is only necessary that the question should be understood in order to have a manimous vote almost throughout the country, in the Soath as well as the North [Cheers]. For I tell you that it is by a misrepresentation of the sentiment of the North, by falsifying the principles of those who oposes the spread of Slavery, that the South has been roused and united together and banded in a sectional party as one man against the North. It is because this party which has falsely arrogated to itself the name of Democratic, by secuniting a name to which they have no title, by pretending to advocate principles which they daily trample in the dust, that the great mass of the people of this Union is sought to be misled. I have no appeal, gentlemen, to make to your passions or to your prejuderes. I am one of those who believe that the great heart of the mass of the people which believe that the great heart of the mass of the people which we have leaded to the judgment of every impartial man who shall the to me. whil FELLOW CITIZENS: Coming, as I do, from what few years ago was the far distant West, and where a

ished, and was proud to be a member of [applause]; but not of thet present party which has assumed the name, and which I object to and for one I never will call it by that name. I know there is sometime; in the name; there is a potency about it, and many persons have been marked by it. And I am sorry to see in our papers that men now banded together to extend Savett, to trample in the cust the most secred goardnines of Freedom in our Constitution—I say I am amarked to that anybody understanding the question should ever apply to such a party which are now showing themse was not to be Democrate but tyrants. Now, I wish to treat them fauly. Let us upone what their views are. Have they put forward it their platform, do their leading men put forward in their speeches Democratic creed it at the Government should be economically or extravagantly atministered [Economically! Economically, do you say! Well, this pretends to be a Democratic Administration, and it has spent more money every year of their administration than has ever been expended in the tine of wer [Applause]. Now in the time of profound peace you are taxed more than freezry millions of dollars for these office holders to fasten upon and to carry the elections with, and that is the way that this pois on lars for these office holders to fatten upon and to carrithe elections with, and that is the way that this poise is scattered over the land; it is by means of the movey taken from your pocket and mine. For you need not believe that these fat office holders are not required to contribute of their earnings for the propagation of the believe that these fat office holders are not required to contribute of their earnings for the propagation of the falsehoods which are spread over the land [Cheers]. Well, again, what is the great principle that binds this party together? What is it? Why "public plunder," some one says. I think so, too. For we saw a few days ago a distinguished Whig, a gentleman who had been a Whig all bislife—one of the most eloquent men in this land or any other—came out in the United State-Senste and avowed his adhislon to what he called the Democratic party. He said that in so doing it required no change of principle. And God knows it did not [Great laughter and applanse]. When he had made the amboun cement, no scoper had he taken his seat than the goard high priests of this party, arrigating the name. General Cass and Judge Douglas, walked up and congratulated him as full in the face: and the next thing you hear of the distinguished Senator from Louisiana is in the Cincinnati Convention, making a President for Democrata. Now, I tell you what I think of this party. I wanted a long time some name to apply to it, and by your permission I intend to christen it tonight. Now, you all know there is an animal that is remarkable for the burden it can be ar—an animal that submits to drawing heavy loads and orievous burdens; that is little cared for by can bear—an animal that submits to drawing heavy loads and grievous burdens; that is little cared for by the master; and when they have no use for it, they turn it aside in a bare pasture to starve and to die. I believe they call if the ase. Now, do not mistake me; I am not going to call this party jackasses: but by a slight transposition of the word "Kausas" (for that is the origin of the party, and any one who swears fealty to the Kansas bill, no matter whether he has been a Whig, Abolitionat or what not, all his life, if he supports the principles of the Kansas bill, he is a good enough Democrat at once. Well, then, by a slight transposition of the letters that spell "Kansaa," you can make "Kackass." I intend, for brevity's sake, in my remerks this evening, when speaking of the Democratic party, to call its members Kackass and Knackasses [Laughter] Well bow, what are the principles of this Kansas bill! Let me treat the author of that bill fairly. And I ask you now what he states to be the principle of it in the Northern States. If I do not state it truly, correct me. He says it involves the principle of self government, and he angels to the neonle of the Narth—I Northern States. If I do not state if truly, correct me. He says it involves the principle of self government, and he appeals to the people of the North-I know he does it in the State of Illinois. I presume he coes it here. He tells them the Kansas bill simply leaves to the people of the Territory the right to require their own affairs in their own way, and is not that right? He says that that is what the Kansas bill does; and he asks the question now if Slavery is an evil, and if the people of Kansas want Slavery, ought they not to have it? And if they don't want it, ought they not to exclude it? And are they not the proper judges? And why do you want to interfere ought they not to exclude it? And are they not the proper judges? And why do you want to interfere with it? Why can't you let the people manage that for themselves in Kaneas? Now, have I stated his pesition faily? That is a plausible argument. The only sufficulty with that position is that there is not a word of truth in it. Let me tell you what is in that bill. It says in so many words: "It being the true intent "and meant ig of this bill not be legislate Slavery into "any State or Territory (stick in State to confuse it is little) or to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the reone therefor perfectly free to regulate their "it a little) or to exclude it therefrom; but to lesve
"the peop e thereof perfecctly free to regulate their
"own domes'ic affairs in their own way, subject to the
"Constitution of the United States." That is what is
in the bill. Is that true? To leave the people perfactly free to regulate their own domestic affairs in
their own way. Is it a part of the domestic affairs of
Kansaa to choose their own Governor? Do you not
take a part in the domestic affairs of New-York? [Ofterres] You cannot do tif you go to Kansas. The
President of the United States appoints him. Fellowcitizens, when this bill was penoing this little stump
speech as Col Benton called it, which was thrown
into the billy of the bill, he says was not
put in for any such purpose. It was
merely put in at the four corners for election-ering
purposes, and there were men in Congress who saw merely put in at the four corners for electioneering purposes, and there were men in Congress who saw it. We, the Free State men, thought we would test their sincerity by proposing an amendment namely, that when you and your wives, your brothers and sisters, go to Kansas, should have the right to elect your own Governor. Who do you suppose votes for that measure? Every man who voted for the Nebraska till voted against it and voted it down except General want to interfere for when they want to elect their own government? Ard it is just so in reference to other duties. A cierk of the Court cannot be elected or appointer by the people of Kansas. The President of the United States appoints the Jadge and the Jadge appoint the Clerk, and they cannot elect a Sheriff to perform any duties except to wait upon the Probate Court and the Justice of the Peace. They have got Court and the dustice of the Peace. They have got seme begus Sheriffs out there, but they cannot get a Sheriff to attend upon a Court any higher than Justice of the Peace or the Probate, having the jurisdiction and settlement of estates. But the marshals by act of Congress perform all this duty. Now you see that the pupie of onto learn this; that is not what they intend by it. Ah, but we did intend this to let the people of Kaneas regulate the subject of Slavery for themselves, and in order to get at it you trample under foot the compromise which had been made thirry years agoviolated that which the very author of the Kaneas-Nebraska bill but a few years ago, speaking of the Miscouri Compromise, he said that it had an origin akin to the Constitution, and that no hand had ever been found ruthless enough to attempt to destroy it. And yet, his hand was the ruthless one strateches forward to trample it in the dust [Loud cries of "shame," and groans for Donglass]. He says now to the people of the North—have you not heard him say it!—that the people of the Territory should have the right to regulate the subject of Slavery for themselves. I will tell you be dare not say it in the presence of Southern Senators on the floor of the Senate. I tried him the other day. I asked him the question, and put it to him time and again. Sur, do mean to say that under the Kaneas-Nebraska bill the people of Kaneas have the right through their Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery while it is a Territory? What do you think he did. He want bobbing round laughter], and where do you suppose be brought up. He brought up in the Supreme Court Room, and said it was a judicial question. [Laughter and applause.] Well now, why a judicial question, I then put it to him, for I did not mean he should skulk. Wey do you put his in the bill—for what do you say the people of the Territory should have the right to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way! If you do not mean it, why do not you come out and say what you mean? To that I go

Senate than cut off his fingers. Now, what is the centry principle of the Nebraska bill for which the South contend! They are unanimous in the, that, under the idea of equality in the rights of the States, a slaveholder has a right to emigrate into any of the Territories, and take his slaves with him, and hold the states, a clave as large as the Territories for not regard it as rather hard if you could not be allowed to drive your drays in Kansas without a license [Laughter]? And yet they would have as good a right to enforce these municipal and local laws of New-York in the Territory of Kansas, as they have to conforce the local laws of South Carolina ["That's the truth" — "that's so"]. And if there is no law in Kansas upon the subject of Slavery, and the local laws of the States cannot be carried there by those who emigrate. sa upon the subject of Slavery, and the local laws of the States cannot be carried there by those who emigrate, then it is a matter of course that the slave is free the moment be passes the boundary and sets his foot upon that rod [Good] good! that's the doctrine]. It must be so, unless Slavery is the normal law of nature. There is no such thing in nature as a law of color which makes a man a slave; and it is only by virtue of their State and municipal laws that they hold blacks as slaves in the Southern States [They have white slaves there! Yes, I've seen em]. Well, they may have white slaves there, and they will have them in the North if they are allowed to goon as they have and take possession of the soil consecrated to Freedom. Another thing: it is not especially with reference to the welfare of the negro that we seek to stop the oppressions of Slavery, but it is for the protection of the whites—the literty of the whites [Applause]. It is for the protection of ourselves and our liberties that I protest against this Slavery propogandism, which, if it whites—the literity of the whites [Applause]. It is for the protection of ourselves and our liberties that I protest against this Slavery propagnatism, which, if it be permutted to take Slavery into the Territories, will take it also into every State of this Union [Hear] hear! You need not tell me, fellow citizens, that Slavery will not come into the North. I know it is a p-pular argument in the minds of some men against the possibility of Slavery coming into the Northern States, that Slavery can exist only where cotton and rice grow. But this is all fallacious, there is no such thing. The products of Missouri co not differ from those of Michigan, the products of Maryland do not differ from these of Indiana; and Slavery can exist as well in the one as in Kentucky or Vuginia. Let me ask you why Slavery was abolished in the North! It was not abolished because of its unprofitableness, but because of the principle of liberty which pervaded the hearts of her people [Applause]. It was because of that principle of liberty which pervaded the hearts of her people [Applause]. It was because of that principle of liberty which pervaded the hearts of her people [Applause]. It was because of that principle of liberty which pervaded they may be the people [Applause]. over this land—I say Slavery has now become aggressive. An attempt is made to spread the black flag of Slavery all over the Free Ferritories of the West; and reat the attempt will be to spread it over the Free States of the North ["Never! it shall not come here!"]. Are you prepared for this! [Cries of "No!" "No!" "How do they meet us! They say to us, you who are opposed to the spread of Slavery are opposed to the sovereignty of the people, to a Free Grovernment, and to the rights of the States. But this I have shown to be unworthy of our regard. What next do they say to us? They say, "you are Abolitionists!" That is just as false as it was when they said that they were triends of the Constitution, and were true Democrats. inst as fake as it was when not year that the triends of the Constitution, and were true Democrats. If you look over the Platform adopted by the party which has just presented Col. Fremont for the Presidency, you will find no such thing. If you will read the resolutions of that Convention, you will find that they avow allegiance to the Constitution and the rights of the States. But it as all you want to repeal the Funditive Slave law. the Government was established, no man questioned the right of Congress to regulate the Territories—to prohibit Slavery in them. Why, suppose that there were assembled here to-night the framers of our Constitution—the framers of our Declaration of Independence, who declared that their object was to insure donestic tranquility, to form a more perfect Union, and extend the blessings of Liberty to themselves and their posterity. And suppose they were the mserves and their posterity. And suppose they were calleft upon as you are now, or as you were in '54, to organize a government for a vast Territory where Slavery had never been—and you were called upon to organize a government for such a Territory—do you suppose they would have provided that Slavery should go into it? Would these patriots of '76 decide that in that fertitle Territory, embracing five large States, Slavery had a right to go? [10 No, no"]. If they were to lay the foundation of the Government of Kansas or Nebraska do you think they would permit Slavery to go there? [10 No, no"]. Let me ask you acother question, as candid mea, who wish to preserve the constitution and the liberties of the country. If there was not a slave in the United States to-day, would you allow them to be introduced! [10 No, no"]. If you would not be the foundation for bringing slaves into this country, if there were none here now, will you, when celled upon to lay the founcation of a government for this vast extent of territory in the heart of the country, large enough for many States—larger than the old thirteen—when laying the foundations of a government there, will you allow slaves to be introduced it? [10 No, no.] Then you States—larger than the old thirteen—when laying the foundations of a government there, will you allow Slavery to be introduced into it! [No, no.] Then you are for the principles enunciated at Philadelphia, and against the Nakass party which fabrifice its own principles to the principles of the princ are for the principles enunciated at Panacaphas, and against the Nakaes party which fabilities its own principles to the public, and misrepresents yours who met at Pf illadelphia. I will show you what my colleague said at the Ratification meeting in Washington. I will read an extract from his speech on that occasion. It is from The Union, which you know is orthodox. You have a Know-Nothing House of Representatives here; a majority of its members at their election pledged themselves to carry out Know-Nothing principles; they were pledged—" You say he knows all about them, as he speaks so confidently. He has probably been one of them—"they were pledged to proceibe a man because of the place of his birth, in violation of the Constitution, requiring that no religious tests should be imposed." It is swore by a solemn out a in the presence of Aim. "God to carry out certain principles in relation to legislation, but they prefer to violate their oaths and perjure their rouls in order to carry their election." "God to carry out certain principles in relation 50 "legislation, but they prefer to violate their oaths and "perjure their rouls in order to carry their election." That is the language he uses in regard to the American party, and I am toid that some of the American organization are going in for Mr. Bachanan for President INO, no! And if they do they unite with a man who says they are willing to perjure their souls before heaven. Now, as to the gratitude of the party There is now an illustrious example at the White House [Applause and laughter]. He has had placed upon him burdens heavy and grievous to be borne for these last three years; and, like and old horse when he has ceased to be useful to bear burdens, they turn him out to graze [Loud applause]. We may extend the pasture to Fillmore [Loud laughter and applause]. I do not know what you intend to do in this Scate, but we have a man down in our State and we mean to let down the bars and let him in [Cheers]. We think he has fed at the public crib long enough, and the very inst chance we get at him we intend letting down the fence and letting him quietly over to graze upon short grass [Applause]. Now you have to graze upon short of the continents, these principles, and what do they come to! Why, when you come to narrow them down you have this simple naked question and nothing else: Are you in favor of the extension of Slavery! ["No, no]. If you are, vote for James Buchanan [Laughter and applause]. He is pledged to carry out the principle of the Nebraska bill; and what is it! Why, it is to repeal that provision which prevented Slavery from past and such as a say he is no longer James Buchanan [Laughter and applause]. He is pledged to carry out the principle of the Nebraska bill; and what is it! Why, it is to repeal that provision which prevented Slavery from past and such as a far from

for you all know that slaves are going there, and being held there. And they follow that up with fire and sword, with destruction of human life, by robbing and piondering, and trampling in the dust the Constitution which should protect us all? Why, there is no safety in Kanses. Now. I know that it has been said that these men had not submitted to the law. They say that if they would only submit to the law, they would only submit to the law there would be as difficulty. But have they got any law there to submit to ! The laws made by the Territorial Laguelature are only the shadow of law, and they are nothing more than a shadow. We all know that they lature are only the shadow of law, and they are nothing more than a shadow. We all know that they were imposed upon the people, and I trust that the Chairman of the Committee, who has addressed you could be used to the complete of the committee when these men cry out, submit to the laws and there will be no more difficulty. They are establishing a principle under which, had rhey lived in the days of our Savior, they would have volunteered to join Sheriff Jene's pose to murder him when the ediet of Hered went forth to kill all the children under two years of age [Sensation]. Why, that decree of the tyiant was as mush entiled to respect as the decrees which have been attempted to be inforced in Kansas [Applaire]. They are subversive of the Constitution [Yes, yes]. That's the Nackass party. But what does the Territorial Legislature say about Friedem of Speech? If any man says that Stavery does not rightfully exist in Kansas, he shall go to prison for two years. No, not to prison; they have no prison. But they who say it shall be chained two together and set to hard labor [Shame]. This same spurious Territorial Legislature has passed a law by which if you or I go over to Kansas and our child is kidnapped, the punishment cannot exceed ten years' imprisonment, while if a negro child is kidnapped the punishment may be death. Thus, the negro who is made property in Kansas is better than your child or mine, and yet they have the face to turn round and call us negro-worshippers [Applaines]. I could detain you for hour here, fellow-citizens, pointing out the palpable violations of the Constitution which came under this bill. Is there no remedy! I have heard them say. Submit it to the pext election, and then you can regulate it. here, fellow-citizens, pointing out the palpable violations of the Constitution which came under this bill.

Is there no remedy? I have heard them say. Submit
it to the rest election, and then you can regulate it.
But this thing is factened upon Kansas unless you rise
up in your might and put it down [Applause]. This
Kansas Legislature enacted a law regulating the right
of suffrage. One of the provisions of that law is, that
every man shall be presumed to be a voter—that is to
get in the Missourians; and then, if a man is challenged,
te must swear to support the Territorial laws [Seleation]. Now, would you swear to that? ["No, no"].
You will swear to support the Constitution? "Yes,
yes"]. Why, the next Legislature in Utah might
require you to swear to support polygamy, and it
would be just as binding. Now, as to the Fugitive
Slave law ["No, no." "A law that gives ten dollars
to the junge if he convicts, and only five if he sets
free." Lend demonstrations of disapproval]. Yet I
would not take an oath, so help me God, to one
and eatch niggers [Loud applause]. A part of that
Pugnity- Slave law requires every man to be running
and aiding to catch negroes; will you do that? ["No,
no," and loud cheers.] Will you aid the men of Kansas to get out of the thraldom in which they are plunged. and aiding to catch negroes: will you do that? ' No, no," and loud cheers. Will you aid the men of Kansas to get out of the thraliom in which they are plunged by this no gative Acministration with army and officers to back it up. "No, no." What possible way is there of ercape! ["Elect Fremont," immense cheering.] Now you have presented to you there I say two candidates, one, as old gentleman, a respectable old gentleman I believe, so far as I know, perhaps a little cull of comprehension. For it seems that when the British Ministry proposed to kim three times to arbitrate the Central American Question he did not anderstand it at all, so that when they stated this to our Government they were told that we had not received any such proposal. And when Mr. Buchanan was referred to be said: true, Lord Clarendon mentioned to me one day that we had better arbitrate the matter, and then another time he mentioned it again, but that is no way to make a proposition; why didn't he make it in writing, so that I could have understood that he was in earnest. [Loughter and applause.] New let us look at a similar case. If you had a difficulty with a neighbor and wanted to propose an aibtration to him, would you get up a submission bend and make the proposition by formally asking him to sign it the first thing? [Laughter and applause.]. I do not, howevel, wish to dwell upon that to make any personal charges against Mr. Buchanan. But there is lars for all you have got. If you don't agree to it then I take it without paying the five dollars [Laughter]. The old Jack-en poetrine was to ask nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing wrong [Cheers]. What is the true creed? What is the sort of Democracy which has the ring of the true metal about it. Loud applause]. Not that kind of Democracy which will eneroach wrongfully upon others. Democracy does exact justice to all men; and let me say to you that whenever the Congress of the United States shall so far descend from its high position as to be making encroachments unjustly upon our rights, you may depend upon it the days of the Republic will be drawing to a close. Injustice and wrong cannot be suffered long to progress [Cheers]. And your great city here, with almost a million of people within its limits and its suburbs, with a line of vessels lyig bere like a forest—I say that whenever this doctine shall be proclaimed, your commerce, your manner. trine shall be proclaimed, your commerce, your man-ufactures, your arts and everyteing that has made you repowred throughout the world will dwindle down into issignificance; your foreign commerce will be de-stroy d; the world will be against you; your own con-ciences will be against you. In a just war we are in-vincible against the combined world, in my judgment; but in an unjust war—in a fillibustering expedition to encroach on the rights of those who have never wronged ur—I trust in God we are weak [Cheers]. reiences will be against you. It a just was vincible against the combined world, in my judgment; but in an nejust war—in a fillibustering expedition to encroach on the rights of these who have never wronged ur—I trust in God we are weak [Cheerel]. No such principle as that finds countenance in the Philadelphia resolutions. Here we find a plastform maintaining all the rights of all the States, and upon it a man in the vigor of his [Loud applause]. I believe that it has been objected to him that he is young. But he is as old as many of the most distinguished men have been at the time they acquired their glory (Applause). It was once see ringly said that the Little Corporal was unit for his command—that man who, a few years afterward, carried the Eagles of France over all the Continent of Europe [Applause]. And I trust that this same engineer, as they call him, will carry the bant era of Freedom over the Continent of America [Loud at prolonged applause]. Yes, fellow citizens, sustain the resolctions, for it is for principle that we vote rather than for nem. Still there is much in the character of Col. Fremont to commend him to your admiration. He has shown himsel equal to all emergencies; and, let me tell you, it is an occasion, an emergency, that these the man. A man who could recue his companions from the snowr of the Rocky Mountains can receue his country from peril also [Loud applause]. All Loud applause] also [Loud applause]. Elect Freemont and you will have Free States reaching across the Continent from your own Atlantic sea-board to the chores of the Pacific Ocean [Cheers]. I hope to see that road built, and to see the wealth of the Indies coming across the Continent from your own Atlantic sea-board to the chores of the Pacific. [Applause.] Elect Freemont and you will have Free States reaching across the Continent from your own Atlantic sea-board to the chores of the Pacific. [Applause.] Elect Freemont and you will have free States reaching across their fellow-incomment back to a true construction of the Co

Ball, Atterney General of Ohio. Three cheers were called for Ohio, and were heartily responded to. [Mr Kinball's speech will appear in our evening

pie of the Nebraska bill; and what is it? Why, it's but repeal that provision which prevented Slavery from going into Kansas; the principle which throws down the fence and asks Slavery to walk in. So far from the principle of self-government being the only principle in the Kansas Nebraska bill, wherein it differs Mr. HENRY S. GROVE of Illinois then spoke briefly. ciple in the Kansas-Nebrasks of the people of Kansas from all others, that bill allows the people of Kansas from all others, that bill allows the people of Kansas from all others. It does not legalize to make slaves other men. It does not legalize Slavery while it is a Territory, but it introduces slaves; His remarks are omitted.

edition.

different States of the Union. Every man came with his choice for candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, and after observing; the zeal with which they supported their respective favorites. I was truly surprised at the happy reconcisement of the jarring interest of which that assemblage was composed. There was no discussion upon our platform, and the Convention with unanimous abouts; the delegates from the different States reciting with each other in cadeavoring to show the greatest zeal for the success of our ticket and candidates [Prolonged cheering]. In the early part of our proceedings on the subject of President, there was mentioned a name which belongs to a favorite son of this State [Applause]. That name was William H. Seward [Prolonged applause]. Had it not been for the refusal of Mr. Seward himself who charged his friends not to permit his nomination, he would have been the candidate for President by acclamation [Great applause]. Not alone the delegates from New-York, but the delegates from every part of the country, when the name of William H. Seward [Was meutioned, rose spontaneously to their feet and saluted that name with cheers [Applause]. But if he was not the candidate of that Convention, he received in the manner in which had as aluted that name with cheers [Applause]. But if he was not the candidate of that Convention, he received in the manner in which had not convention, he received in the manner in which had not the candidate of that Convention he received in the manner in which had not the candidate of that Convention he received in the manner in which had not the candidate of that Convention he received in the manner in which had not the candidate of that Convention he received in the manner in which had not the candidate of that Convention he received in the manner in which had not the candidate of that Convention he received in the mentioned as to that was a convention to the candidate of that Convention he received in the mentioned as to the can the South at this moment; that we are endeavoring to save the South from them-elves [Loud applause]. The name of Abolition has been acry of reproschused against every man supposed to be affected with it. Now I am very much of the opinion that it does no man's conscience any harm to examine himself on the subject of Slavery; and if he does not, he is very likely to break out all over with it is the natural way, as a friend said at the Convention [Loud cheers]. It is one of these times with of disturbing the institution of Slavery where it exists under the laws of the States, but the time will come, I do fervently and sincerely lope, when the principles of Thomas Jefferson shall be practically brought into effect. We may never live to see it, but we are beginning the creation of a power which is to carry it into effect at seme time ["I move the adoption of the report." Cheere and laughter!. I am afraid my report has gone to the winds. You must carry it away in your hearts ["That's it—that's it!" Loud applause]. I shall conclude, therefore, fellow-cuizens, by saying that notwithstanding all the discounging aspects of things which we have had heretefore to contend with, not withstanding the troubles in Kansas; notwithstanding the success in Congress of measures calculated to fix Slavery upon the North, I begin to see a better day. I think I see the star of liberty in the ascendant. And it only requires the efforts of such men as are in this meeting to make it successful. We owe these efforts to ourselves, to our country, to our posterity, and if we are fairbful to this duty, our posterity will bless us for the efforts we are making this day [Loud cheers].

Mr. Howard came forward amid deafening applause. His speech will appear in the evening edition? heard above the applause of the audience, he read heard above the applause of the audience, he read them, his voice being frequently silenced by cheers:

"Resolved, That we accept the platform and the candidates of the Republican National Convention recently convened at Philadelphia, and will give them our cordial and earnest support, in the conflict expectation that, through their instrumentality, peace and harmony will be restored to our people; the trace principles of Freedom will be diffused abroad over the whole land, and the spirit of Proscription and Intolerance in every form will be effectually expelled from an ong us.

compliment, perhaps far dearer to him than elevation to public effice [Cheers]. Hr. Seward knows that as our Senator be can effect morely his eloquence for the cause for which we all feel an interest than he could in

the Executive chair of the nation. Those who have charged Mr. Seward with being a demagogue—as being ambitions—as striving to obtain the office of President—have now met their rebuke in his conduct on that cocasion [Great applause]. He is ambitious, fellow-clitizers, but his is the ambition of a great and nonest man—the ambition of a men who loves his country and prefers her interest, welfare, prosperity, and greatness, beyond his own [Prolonged applause]. When I have so inadequately described the manner in which Mr. Seward's name was received, how can I describe the manner of the reception of the name of JOHN C. FREMONT [Loud and prolonged cheering, accompanied with the waiving of hats and handkerchiefs]? Fellow-citizens, the rush that was made for the name Fremont when his name was first whispered was inexpliable. It is still, in a measure, a mystery to me, because I am anable to fathom the causes which should induce such men as were in that Convention to take up, apparently

cedents whatever—as John C. Fremont may be said not to have any. But it was because he had no political antecedents—[Applause]—because he was the representative of Young America—because he was the type and embodiment of everything honest, manly, self-sustaining—because he was individual in his character, ready for any emergency, self-sacrificing for the good of those who are connected with him in fortune and misfortune. It was because those things were fresh in the minds of the delegates that they said, this is the crisis in which such a man as John C. Fremont is

s the crisis in which such a man as John C. Fremont i

your old hackneyed men in office. He comes to be your old hackneyed men in office. He comes to be put in office, unsbackled by any party obligations, unbound to any individual or clique, and ready to administer the effairs of this Government as they were administered in better times, and as, we hope, by our efforts, they will be in the future. After the difficulties in making the nomination for President of the company of

first consideration should be to take it like a gentle-man, and not in a cowardly manner [Cheers]. Now, I do not mean to say that Mr. Brooks is a coward ["Yes, yes"]. It by no means follows from his course of action; but his course does show that he has not been brought up in the school of trae courage [cheers], because, if he had been, with the time which he had beforehand, he would never have allowed himself to assail a man with such a weapon as he did without putting him on his guard, instead of striking him putting him on his guard, instead of striking him

to essail a man with squard, instead of striking him putting him on his guard, instead of striking him unawares a blow which rendered him insensible. Now, I do rot pretend to know anything about the code of bonor at the South. There are men there who say that they are very glad of it and that it is right. But

that they are very glad of it and that it is right. But that they are very glad of it and that it is right. But there is hardly a man in the South who, if he speaks honestly with regard to that outrage, can do otherwise than condemn it as a reproach to the man who does it and the section of the country where he has been and the section of the country where he has been maded [Cheers, "Wilson, Wilson," "Order, order"]. Now, fellow-citizens, we closec our labors by putting in nomination William L. Dayton of New-Jersey for Vice Precident [Loud applause]. Mr. Dayton had been core paratively unknown in the Convention. His name had not been mentioned until we had given up Mr. Summer and Mr. Banks.

Judge Edmonsus here led a gentleman forward, and said—I wish to interrupt Mr. Emmet, to state that there has this moment come upon the stand the Chairman of the Congress Committee, which was sent to

plause. His speech will appear in the evening edition The Hon. Judge EDMONDS then came forward, and offered, on behalf of the Executive Committee, the following resolutions. When he could make himself

has but tended to the spread of Slavery, with all its swelling evils to the white can, and to the creation of a spirit of intolerance which has disturbed the public peace, been the cause of bloodshed, and invaded that freedom of thought and action which we have been fain to regard as the dearest birthright of every man among us.

"Reloted, That the principle which lies at the foundation of the Pro-Slavery interest is, and must of necessity be, aggressive. We have therefore beheld it increasing largely the number whom it holds in bondage—volating and overthrowing the most solemn compromises—leading our public men to an unhappy but easy disregard of the most sacred pledges—threatening civil war—and converting even the seat of our Government into a scene of ruthless and violent invasion of the freedom of the press and of debate.

"Resolved, That the manner in which a line of conduct so offensive has been welcomed and sustained throughout the whole slaveholding portion of the country, admonishes as that we have little more to hope from their forbearance; and that in ourselves alone are we to find any protection against the continued aggressions of a spirit which marks its progress with violence, and must attain its end in an intolerable bondage.

"Resolved, Therefore, that we accept the issue between thraldom and Freedom thus forced upon us, and in accepting it we will not be unmundful of the spirit which once before prompted our people to pledge in the cause of Freedom life, fortune and sacred honor, nor that they who are thus warring upon us are our brothers s'ill, heirs of the self-same herriage of Freedom brothers are one before prompted our people to pledge in the cause of Freedom life, fortune and sacred honor, nor that they who are thus warring upon us are our brothers s'ill, heirs of the self-same herriage of Freedom the others.

the country, our most earnest efforts, we do so with an abiding hope that we shall thus secure, in the end, harmony and happiness to all."

The resolutions were adopted with three hearty

be surg, in the chorus of which he hoped the audience

and at its close the whole house rose en masse, and for some minutes there was nothing but cheers, waving of hats and enthusiasm unbounded.

Col. Fremont's residence. The announcement was received with unbounded satisfaction. Judge TRUMBULL of Ill nois was then introduced to

the audience amid loud cheers. When silence was restored he spoke as follows: SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

speech, which believe in projecting the rights of the people, which believe in carrying on the government under the Constitution as our fathers made it and un-derstood it—that Democratic party I loved and cher-